FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Markets.

The Correlative Condition, of Money and Trade, at Home and Abroad.

WHY WE ARE SHIPPING GOLD.

Magnitude of Operations on the Stock Exchange.

PACIFIC MAIL AND NORTHWES FERN.

The Pools, the Professionals and the Public.

THEORY OF THE CURRENT, SPECULATION.

Baturday's Bank Statement and Its Suggestions.

WALL STREET, SCHDAY, Oct. 27, 1872. } The wholesale trade of the city shows diminishof the Winter dulness is expected this year. The trade between the down-town merchants nd the up-town and near-by retail dealers con tinued good up to the time it was interrupted b the horse distemper. The general suspension o vehicular locomotion led to a cessation of business both between people in trade and between th trade and consumers. With the restoration of doubtless, be resumed with satisfactory activity THE MONEY MARKET

has been easy to the brokers and dealers in Wa street, while the banks have also extended more liberal accommodation to customers. The rate on call loans has been irregular and unsettled, and has waried from 3 per cent per annum to 1-32 per day, the latter being an extreme rate paid in a few instances only, during one occasion when the dis-turbance incident to a general shifting of loans in the gold speculation excited activity in the money market. The advance in values at the Stock Ex-change caused a better demand for funds late in the week, and the closing dealings of Saturday were marked by the unusual feature for that day of an active inquiry at 7 currency to 7 gold. THE NOTE BROKERS

there is yet no important improvement in the amount of business, and the supply of prime mercantile paper which cannot find discount at bank s quoted at 9 a 12 per cent. The foreign exchanges, after considerable hesitation, strengthened and closed firm, at 108% for prime bankers' sixty day sterling and 110% for sight bills—a standard which is just about the specie shipping point. Although the Bank of England rate was not disturbed the past week, contrary to a widespread anticipation of an advance therein, money is reported very active in the street in London, and hence there is such a depression trade as to operate adversely to our commercial interests—a fact the more to be regretted, as this is the season when we have the most merchandise to sell. Hence, in the diminu tion of commercial bills, the bankers have put up their rates for exchange, and have been compelled to fortify their accounts on the other side by

GOLD SHIPMENTS to the extent of a million and a quarter of dollars the past week-the forerunner, it is reported, of several millions more to go out the ensuing week. Fortunately, the prepayment of the November in-terest on the public debt has furnished abundant material for these shipments, so that gold has fluctuated within the narrow limit of 112% a 113%. It as a pity to lose our specie at this or any season; but the consolation is given us that the shipments will tend to relieve the London money market and revive the Liverpool demand for our goods. It is not often that we export gold when our wharves and warehouses are ed with our domestic products; and the inequality is all the greater because of a sporadic rise in our imports, which, during the past week, were nearly seven and a half millions, against exports of tess than five and a half millions. The week be-fore our imports were actually half a million less than the exports. Such is the injury done us by the scarcity of money in London,

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

the week was one of unusual activity, with, in some of the favorite speculative shares, dealings of enormous extent. Indeed, the magnitude of one rations in Pacific Mail and Northwestern has been seldom equalled and never sur-passed in the history of Wall street. The capital stock of Pacific Mail, \$20,000,000, was twice sold during the week, the recorded amount of shares that changed hands in the six days having been about 400,000. On Friday the brokers of Daniel Drew sold 10,000 shares of Northwestern in one lot at 78 per cent, the buyers being the pool, headed by Jay Gould, who, by the way, since the Pennsylvania election. It was thought the operation was a "short" speculation on the part of Mr. Drew, but his brokers claim that he was possessed of the stock. The pool put the price up to 82 and asked a settlement, but none being made they advanced the stock to 83%. Pacific Mail touched 103% and closed 192%. These were the two more especial features of the week, but the general list was active throughout and the SPECULATION TOOK A WIDE RANGE.

The bank statement caused a good deal of selling Saturday, but the cliques railied the market again dent, however, and while it is difficult to find any numerous amount of "bears," there was during the week a pretty large closing out of accounts on the "buil" side. Not that there is any general despair of a future advance in prices and of a "bull" market between this and next Summer, but the specie shipments may cause bad bank statements and tighter money in the immediate future. Moreover, Mr. Boutwell has given the quietus to all hopes of an inflation of the currency. The stock speculation so far has been confined to the regular habitues of Wall street and the professional class of operators. It promises to be divided into

THREE EPOCHS. The first of these commenced with the announce. ment of the election result in Pennsylvania and is now in its wane. The second will begin with the news of Wednesday morning, November 6, and the third will begin the week after New Year's, when the great American public, happy in the possession of millions of interest money, not to speak of the principal, will be ready to join in the Wall street speculation. England will then have gotten over her monetary stringency; the German loan will have been paid off, and the Bank of France will be still better prepared to help its neighbors. The signs all point to world-wide speculation, ac, civity and buoyancy in the forthcoming Spring of

SOUTHERN SECURITIES. The market for the Southern State bonds was moderately active, the business of the week being chiefly in the Tenuessees, South Carolinas, North Carolinas, Virginias and Missouris at steady prices. Carolinas, Virginias and Missouris at steady prices.

The Tennessees were firm at 15 a 75½. The following were the closing prices Saturday, with the latest quotations for the leading Southern railway and municipal bonds:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 75 a 75½; do., new, 75 a 75½; Virginia, ex coupon, 44 a 50; do., registered stock, old, 37 a 60; do. sixes, consolidated bonds, 54 a 54½; do.

sixes, de erred serip, 18 a 16; Georgia sixes, 74 a 80; do. evens, 88 a 89; North Carolina, ex coupon, 33% a 34%; do., to North Carolina Railroad, 45 a 47; ng, 1866, 23 a 25 ; do. do., 1868, 22 a 24 ; do., The Week in the Wall Street, sixes, 92% a 93; do., Special tax, 12 a 15; Missouri Louisiana sixes, 53 a 56; do., new, 49 a 55; do., levee sixes, 50 a 55; do. do. eights, 70 a 75; do. do. eights, 1875, 70 a 80; Alabama fives, 58 a 62; do. eights, 82 a 86; South Carolina sixes, 50 a 55; do., new, January and July, 26 a 26%; do. do., April and October, 27 a 28; Arkansas sixes, funded, 45 a 50. Mobile and Ohio Railroad sterling, 91 a 68; do. interest eights, 85 a 87; do. second mortgage eights, 75 a 80; Mississippi Oentral Railroad first mortgage sevens, 88 a 90; do. do. second mortgage, eights, 83 a 86; New Orleans and Jackson first, 90 a 92; do. do. second, 82 a 85; Memphis and Charleston Railroad first, 88 a \$0; do. do. second, 80 a 83; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed by South Carolina, 47 a 62; Macon and Brunswick, guaranteed by Georgia, 65 a 67; Memphis city sixes, 52 a 53; Savannah City sevens, 85 a 87; New Orleans consols, old, 69 a 72; do. issued railroads, sixes, 65 a 70; do. sevens, 63 a 66.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the associated banks is unfavorable, and shows a loss in surplus reserve of over two and a half millions. The amount of surplus left is still, however, considerable for the soaon of the year, and the banks are as strong as they were six weeks or two months ago, before the Fall shipments of currency began. The loans show an increase of over four millions, and we have reason for believing that the accommodation went chiefly to the mercantile interest. The heavier imports of the week have drawn upon the gold supply of the banks and diverted a great deal of coin into the Sub-Treasury, so that with the specie exported during the week counting partially in the averages the item of specie shows a falling off of nearly two millions. A small decrease in legal tenders has no noteworthy signification. AN INCREASE IN DEPOSITS

is as nearly as may be the remainder after deducting the loss of specie from the increase in loans. The statement compares with its predecessor of

м	Oct. 19.	Oct. 26.
	Loans \$270,557,600 \$	274,925,000
M	Specie 12,625,500	10,795,300
	Circulation 27,706,300	27,686,000
ſ	Deposits 201,031,300	203, 202, 400
8	Legal tenders 52,586,400	52,342,100
셺	-The changes being in detail as follows:-	
1	Increase in loans	. \$4,367,400
331	Decrease in specie	. 1,830,200
•	Decrease in circulation	
•	Increase in deposits	. 2,171,100
	Decrease in legal tenders	. 244,300
1	AN ANALYSIS	

of the above figures shows that the banks have now the sum of \$5,415,276 in excess of the reserve required by law-a loss for the week of \$2,612,200. This result is seen in the following comparison of the total reserve and the total liabilities this week

Specie Legal tenders	Oct. 19. \$12,625,500 52,586,400	Oct. 26, \$10,795,300 52,342,100	Dec. Dec.	Changes. \$1,830,230 244,300
Total reserve Circulation Deposits	\$65,211,900 27,706,300 201,031,400	\$63,137,400 27,686,000 203,202,500	Dec. Dec. Inc.	\$2,074,500 20,300 2,171,100
Total liabilities	57,184,425	\$230 288,500 51,722,125	Inc.	\$2,150,800
Excess over le-	8.027.475	. 5.415.275	Dec.	2,612,200

THE COURSE OF THE GOLD MARKET.

gold during the week were as	follows:-	
	Highest.	Lowest.
Monday	113%	11234
Tuesday	11334	112%
Wednesday	113%	11236
Thursday	11316	11234
Friday		113
Saturday		113
The closing quotation at the	adjournmen	at of the
Board Saturday afternoon was	113 a 113%.	
LATEST PRICES OF GO	VERNMENTS.	

The following were the closing prices Saturday for government bonds :- United States currency sixes, 113% a 114; do. do., 1881, registered, 115½ a 115½; do. do., coupon, 116½ a 116½; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 112½ a 112%; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 116 a 116%; do. do., 1864, do. do., 116 a 116%; do. do., 1865, do. do., 116% a 116%; do., 1867, registered, January and July, 114% a 115; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 114% a 115; do. do., 1867, do. do., 1153 a 1153; do. do., 1868, do. do., 115 a 1151/4; do. ten-forties, registered, 108½ a 108½; do. do., coupon, 108½ a 108¾; do. fives of 1881, registered, 109½ a 110; do. do.,

coupon, 111% a 111%. STOCKS ON SATURDAY. The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during the day:-

S. Grandold and St. 421	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central	96%	95%
Erie		5136
Lake Shore		9234
Wabash		7136
Northwestern		80%
Northwestern preferred		8934
Rock Island		110%
St. Paul		58
St. Paul preferred	77	77
Ohio and Mississippi	48%	4634
Union Pacific		3934
C., C. and I. C	37%	36
Western Union Telegraph.	79%	
Pacific Mail	103	101%
The following were the	closing quot	ations at
three o'clock P. M., when t	he Board adjou	rned:-
Western Union. 78% a 79 Pacific Mail 102% a 102%	Rock Island 11 St Paul 5	0% a 111 85 a 584
NY Central 98% a 96%	St Paul pf 7	634 a 7736
Erie 51% a 51%	Wabash 7	196 IL 7136

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Cotton in Good Demand and Firm; Reccipts at the Ports, 16,484 Bales-Flour and Wheat Dull-Corn Lower-Oats Heavy-Groceries Active and Strong-Petroleum Firm-Naval Stores Quiet-Pork and Lard Firmer-Whiskey

The trade movement has been fair during the past week, notwithstanding the combination of adverse circumstances which has obtained. The weather has been unfavorable during a great part f the time, added to which was the difficulty of moving merchandise about the city, owing to the prevalence of the horse disease which has ranidly spread throughout the city, until, finally, not half the usual number of trucks, &c., could be used, because of the great lack of horses, most of which were on the sick list, undergoing medical treatment. This has proved a great hindrance to trade in many commodities, as in view of the impossibility of transportation purchases were postponed wherever it was possible to postpone them. In view of this fact business has not aggregated anything like what it would have done under more favorable circumstances. Yet the markets have not been dull as a general thing, and the indications to-day were that, with the removal of the existing drawbacks, we shall witness a pretty chandise before the close of the Fall season. The movement in dry goods has been greatly retarded. yet nevertheless sales have been to a fair extent, and where it has been found impossible to move the goods the number of accumu-lated packages put up for transportation is unusually large, giving the appearance of an unusually large business. To-day the markets were mostly very quiet, as is usually the case on the closing day of the week, the quietude being intensided in this instance by the causes enumerated sided in this instance by the causes enumerated above. On 'Change flour was quiet, and business was restricted by the utter impossibility of moving it from one point to another. Wheat was dull but unchanged in price. Corn and oats were duil and lower. There was a fair movement in pork and lard again, and both still further advanced. There was also a fairly active movement to the advanced. in whiskey, which was accordingly higher. Cotton was in brisk demand both for lots on the spot and for future in brisk demand both for lots on the spot and for future delivery, full prices being yet current. In the grocery market the activity in sugar continued, and the market was very buoyant and firm. Petrolodin attracted less attention, still, in the aggregate, there was a good business consummated at full prices. Naval stores were comparatively quiet, but without noteworthy change in values.

eries were fairly active, at full prices. The sales sum up as follows:-Quoted. Grain.—Receipts—Flour, 9,721 bbls.; wheat, bushels; corn. 6,600 do.; corn meal, 2,579 bbls; outs, bushels; barley, 12,300 do., and for the week.—Flour, bbls.; wheat, 700,340 bushels; corn. 838,625 do.; corn. 6,524 bbls., and 430 bushels; barley, 221,576 bushels; bar

57,618 Bols.; wheat, 709,540 Dueness; corn, 528,550 do. meal, 6224 bols, and 430 bags; oats, 221,576 bushels ley, 305,200 do. The flour market was dull and the insignificant, owing to the impossibility of getti moved from one point to another; prices were nomithe same. The sales, incading all kinds, were about 4,500 bbls. Corn meal remained quiet but Sales 150 bbls. of western yellow at 53 40, delivered. etra Minnesota. ound hoop Ohio, shipping brands. ound hoop Ohio, trade brands..... thern superfine. thern extra..... thern family.... n meal, Western

Muscovado, grocery. — a — 30c. a 53c. Porio Rico. — a — 30c. a 57c. English Islands. — a — 30c. a 57c. English Islands. — a — 30c. a 57c. English Islands. — a — 40c. a 50c. New Orleans. — 40c. a 90c. Naval Storms. — For spirits of turpentine the market was generally quiet, but closed about steady at 63-5c. Sales 100 bbls. at 63-5c., and 300 bbls. (to arrive), sellers next week, on private terms. Rosin was very quiet, but firm. Strained quoted at \$4.40. We hear only of sales of 275 bbls. of No. 2 at \$4.50. Tar was in beter demand and firm. Sales 118 bbls. of Witmington at \$4.50. and 100 bbls., including 50 provision bbls., at \$4.50.

Perroleus. — On 'Change to-day business in refined was only moderate, but there was no perceptible change in prices. Sales 12,000 bbls., suitable to vossel, for early delivery, at 263-6c. Crude in bulk was quiet; generally held at 15c. Cases were but little sought after, yet steady, at 315-6c. a 19-3c. for Western or city. At the Creek the market was reported unchanged; quoted at \$4.50 on both roads, and \$4.75 a \$4.80 at Oll City. The Irhiladelphia market was very firm. Refined quoted at 263-5c. and 1n. New York 5,000 bbls. first half of December, at 263-5c.

Provisions. — Receipts. — Beef. 50 packages; cut meats, 1,813 do.; lard, 375-bbls. and therees and 838 Kegs. And for the week. — Fork, 415 bbls. theef. 1,305 packages; cut meats, 1,813 do.; lard, 375-bbls. and therees and 838 Kegs. The market for mess pork, under a fair demand and moderate offerings, was again higher, closing at 15-90; sales, 750 bbls. for October at \$15-87, 220 bbls. at \$15-90; and \$20 bbls. for November at 55-5c.; spot quoted at 6c. 250 boxes of short clear for February at 84-6. and 300 boxes of short clear for February at 84-6. and 300 boxes of do. for January at 85-5c. proceedings at \$15-90; and \$20 or prime were quiet but firm at \$27-50 a \$25. Cut meats.— binness, tierces, and \$17-6 a \$25-50 to India mess do. Beef ham were quiet but firm at \$27-50 a 16-50. India mess do. Beef ham were quiet but firm at \$27

The sales to-day foot up about 2,300 indis, and 3,000 loxes, chiefly fair to good. Refined was active and buoyant. closing with an upward tendency. As quoted at 11½c. a 12c. and hards at 12½c. We quote:—Cuba refining, interior to common, 8½c. a 9½c.; lair to good fair, 9½c. a 9½c.; good to prime, 9½c. a 9½c.; lair to good fair, 9½c. a 9½c.; good to prime, 9½c. a 9½c.; lair to good fair, 9½c. a 9½c.; prime to choice, 9½c. a 10c.; centrifugal, hids. and boxes, 9½c. a 10½c.; molasses, hids. and boxes, 7½c. a 9c.; melado, 4½c. a 6½c. Havana—Boxes, Dutch standard, No. 7 to 9, 8½c. a 9½c.; do., 16 to 18, 14c. a 11½c.; do., 15 to 15, 10½c. a 10½c.; do., 16 to 18, 14c. a 11½c.; e. Porto Rico—Refining, common to prime, 8½c. a 9½c.; grocery, fair to choice, 9½c. a 10½c. to prime, 8½c. a 9½c.; grocery, fair to choice, 9½c. a 10½c. a 10½c

ures.

Stranding remained quiet, but firm. We quote nominally 9½c, for thids, and 10c, for tierces.

Tallow was quiet, but firm, at 9c, a 9½c, for fair to choice. Small, unimportant sales were made within the Tattown choice. Small, unimportant sales were made choice. Small, unimportant sales were made range. Whisker.—Receipts 646 bbls. and for the week, 3,725 bbls. The market was active and firmer. Sales 430 bbls. at 35c. a 93½c. a 9tc., closing at 93c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Galveston, Oct. 26, 1872.

Cotton firm: ordinary, 15½c.; good ordinary, 16½c. a 17c. Net receipts, 1,713 bales. Exports to Great Britain, 1,304 bales; coastwise, 231 bales, sales, 1,500 bales. Stock, 29,180 bales.

New Orleans, Oct. 26, 1872.
Cotton in good demand; good ordinary, 18c.; low middlings, 18½c. a 15½c.; middlings, 19c. Net receipts, 4,305 bales; gross, 5,905 bales. Exports to the Continent, 1,405 bales; coastwise, 4,325 bales. Sales to day, 1,500 bales; last evening, 4,500 bales. Stock, 91,274 bales.

Cotton in good demand, firm; offerings light; good ordinary, 18c; low middlings, 185c; middlings, 19c. New receipts, 1,925 bales, Exports coastwise, 1,052 bales, Sales, 500. Stock, 12,073 bales.

ordinary, 18c; 10w middlings, 185c; middlings, 19c. Not receipts, 1,922 bales. Exports coasiwise, 1,025 bales. Sales, 500. Stock, 12,073 bales.

Stock, 12,073 bales.

Savannar, Oct 25, 1372.

Cotton quiet; good ordinary, 175c; a 175c; 10w middlings, 185c; middlings, 185c. Net receipts, 4,099 bales. Exports to Great Britain, 1,809 bales. Sales, 2,310 bales. Stock, 53,719 bales.

Cotton firmer, but quiet; middlings, 185c, a 185c; 10w middlings, 185c, i good ordinary, 175c; a 18c. Net receipts, 1,35t bales. Exports-Coastwise, 2,307. Sales, 400 bales. Stock, 23,69 bales.

WHANINGTON, N. C., Oct 26, 1872.

Spirits turpentine firm at 57c. Rosin quiet at \$3.80 for strained, \$4.25 for No. 1, \$5.05 for extra pale. Crude turpentine steady at \$3.25 for hard, \$5 for yellow dip and rirgin. Tar steady at \$3.30. Berralo, N. Y., Oct 26, 1872.

Lake imports—Flour, 10,350 bbls; wheat, 28,500 bushels: corn, 42,155 do.; oats, 50,033 do.; barley, 47,952 do; 75.95 do. Canasi shipments—Wheat, 136,546 bush.; corn. 50,500 do.; canasi shipments—Wheat, 18c, 50,000 bushels; corn, 35,150 do.; oats, 30,000 do.; partey, 47,952 do; partey, 57,952 do; canasi shipments from the 10,355 do.; barley, 35,395 do. Rail shipments from the 10,555 do.; barley, 18c,165 do.; canasi shipments good of the 10,555 do.; barley, 18c,165 do.; canasi shipments good of the 10 do.; cats, 30,200 do.; barley, 35,395 do. Rail shipments good of the 10 do.; cats, 30,200 do.; barley, 35,395 do. Canasi shipments good of the 10 do.; cats, 30,200 do.; barley, 35,395 do. Canasi shipments good of the 10 do.; cats, 30,200 do.; barley, 35,395 do. Canasi shipments good of the 10 do.; cats, 30,200 do.; cats,

at 3cc. observed at the second at the second at 3cc. observed at 3cc. obse

by canal—5,200 busiels whost, 0,300 do. barley, 1,519,000 feet lumber.

Carcaco, Ill., Oct. 23, 1872.

Flour quiet and weak. Wheat in fair demand and higher: sales of No. 1 Spring at \$1 14 a \$1 15; No. 2 do., \$1 05 cash, or seller October, \$1 03% seller November; No. 5 do., 95c. a 17c., rejected dull at 83c. a 34c. Corn firm and in fair demand; sales of No.2 mixed at 30% co. costs, 30% co. 30% co. seller November; rejected, 25% c a 28c. No. 2 high mixed, 32c. Oats dull and unchanged at 30c. or No. 2. Barley steady at 63% for No. 2 fair. Provisions in good demand; pork rold at \$15 cash, \$12.75 a \$12.87% seller December; \$12.50 a \$12.75 seller January. Lard sold at 7% c. seller January and the first ten days of 5chruary, at 4% c. whiskey in good demand at 80c. Freights dull—dorn to Buffalo, 14c.: to Oswego, 20c. a 21c. Receipts—7,00 bbjs. hour, c0,000 bushels wheat,

90.000 do. corn, 70,000 do. oats, 38,000 do. rye, 76,000 do. be-fey. Shipments-1,000 bbls, flour, 121,000 bushels heat, 44,000 do. corn, 29,000 do. ents, 1,000 do. rye and 60,000 do. barley.

HAVANA MARKETS.

Sugar buoyant; sales of No. 12 Duich standard at il a 1113; reals per arrobe. Exchange excited; on United States, short sight, currency, 9/4 a 10 premium; sixty days, gold, 20% a 21 premium; short sight, gold, 22% a 23 premium.

FINANCIAL.

A .- MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey. Principals only apply to SAMUEL S. WOOD, Jr., 128 Broadway, room 10.

CENTRAL COLORADO IMPROVEMENT COMPANY Bonds.—Coupons from the above bonds, maturing November 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at our office.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

No. 53 Exchange Place, Oct. 16, 1872.

HOWES & MACY BANKERS, 30 WALL STREET, NEW York, offer the same facilities to depositors as incorporated banks, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of four per cent. Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns. Special attendion paid to choice Slocks, Bonds, &c., for investors.

LOANS NEGOTIATED UPON APPROVED MARKET able Securities. JOHN B. MURRAY, 98 Broadway OFFICE OF PORT ROYAL RAILROAD COMPANY 39 South street,—The Coupons of Fort Royal Rail road Bonds, due November I. Will be paid at the office of the company at maturity. R. H. THAYER, Treasurer. SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
New York, Oct. 8, 1872.
Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of this
Company will be closed at its General Office on the 7th
day of November, 1872, and remain closed till the 18th day
of November, 1872, when the books will be reopened for
transfers at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., who
have been appointed Transfer Agents of this Company,
By order of the Board,
H. N. OTIS, Secretary. By order of the Board, H. N. O'IIS, Secretary, SUBSCRIPTIONS STILL OPEN, AT WILLIAMS, BEEK MAN & CO'8, bankers, & Broadway, for the last stock only just offering in the Brussels Carpet and Drugge Company, now haying 15 per cent a month. A rare chance for capital.

TO LOAN-ON MORTGAGE, AN IMPROVED CITY Property, \$3,500 and \$1,500. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hadson street.

\$22.000 WANTED FOR TEN YEARS ON IM proved Jacksonville (Fla.) city Properly value of properly \$100,000; first mortgage and bond liberal bonus allowed. For particulars apply to JOHN F. WOLFF, 267 West Thirty-thiry street.

\$250.000 TO LOAN OR BUY FIRST AND Second Mortgages on New York, Brooklyn or Wesichester Property.
RUFUS K. McILARG, 77 Cedar street,
Notary and Commissioner for every State and Territory.

\$285.000 TO LOAN ON GOOD SECOND mortgages; city property only; bonus small; send applications at once. S. SINON, Jr., 39 Nassau street, room 3.

\$300.000 TO LOAN OR BUY MORTGAGES— York, Brooklyn, Westchester and New Yersey. Also Money without bonus. PAUL P. TODD, 55 Liberty street. \$400,000 TO LOAN-IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON IMPROVED NEW YORK and Brooklyn Real ate; no bonus required.

Montauk Insurance Co., 168 Broadway.

\$500.000. LEVRIEGER & GUGGENHEIME, above amount to loan on good Second Mortgages city property. Send applications.

CODARTSEDSTITUS

NOTICE IS HEREBY CIVEN THAT THE FIRM OF H. W. Gray & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY WINTHROF GRAY. NEW YORK, Oct. 21, 1872. GEORGE T. GREEN.

New York, Oct. 21, 1872. GEORGE T. GREEN.

Notice Is hereby given that henry winthfor Gray, George T. Green and Alden B. Stockwell, all of whom reside in the city of New York and county of New York, and Charles A. Avery, who resides in the city of Brooklyn and county of Kings, have formed a limited partnership in accordance with the provisions of the statues of the State of New York, under the name of H. W. Gray & Avery; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is the negotiating, buying and selling of stocks, gold, bonds and other securities, in the city of New York, for a commission, and such other business as is ordinarily transacted by said partnership is the negotiating, buying and selling of stocks, gold, bonds and other securities, in the city of New York, for a commission, and such other business as is ordinarily transacted events. The stockwell have been considered to the said Alden B. Stockwell is the special partnersh and the said Alden B. Stockwell is the special partnersh and the said Alden B. Stockwell is the special partnersh, and has paid in, in cash, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars (200,000) as capital towards the common stock; that the said partnership is to commence on the 21st day of October, 1872, and is to terminate on the 21st day of October, 1875, unless sooner dissolved by the act of the parties in conformity with law.

New York, Oct 21, 1872. ALDEN B. STOCKWELL.

NEW YORK CITY.

The police last week arrested 1,672 persons for

Marshal Hart granted 907 licenses and renewals in the week, receiving therefor \$850 50.

The Ordinance Bureau received seventy-three

complaints of violations of city ordinances. The vital statistics for the week ending Saturday noon were 440 deaths, 211 marriages, 444 births and 53 stillbirths.

Two thousand two hundred and forty vagrants were lodged in the different station houses in this city during the past week.

Small-pox is again on the increase, the number of cases up to date since Saturday last being ten, and the number of deaths during the week three.

Fire Marshal McSpedon reports seventeen fires during the week ending (noon) October 26, 1872. The estimated loss is \$5,025; amount of insurance, \$64,000.

avenue on the body of Enoch Bradley, fourteen

years old, who died from the effects of injuries re-ceived by accidentally falling from a cart corner of Eleventh avenue and Forty-third street. Martin T. McMahon, Receiver of Taxes, collected the following amounts for taxes during the

past week :-Total.....\$3,829,170 78 James Donahue, Superintendent of the Free La-

bor Bureau, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place, makes the following report of business for the week ending October 26:—Applications for employment, 1.093. Of these there were 201 males and 892 females; male help required, 150; female, 902; situations procured for 132 males and 702 females; whole number of situations procured for the week, 894.

About seven o'clock Friday evening William Adams, a youth nineteen years of age, residing at 62 Adams, a youth mineteen years of age, residing at 62 Orchard street, entered the jewelry store 282 Broome street, kept by Christian Graber, and while examining a gold ring and some watch chains, purloined a gold watch, with which he made off. An officer of the Tenth precinct arrested him about an hour later and found the property in his possession. Judge Scott committed him in default of \$1,000 bail.

Board of Managers of the American Institute to visit the exhibition to-day. Between one and four visit the exhibition to-day. Between one and four o'clock an interesting display of the progress made by the pupils in the use of the sign language will be given by their instructors, together with practical illustrations of the methods of teaching in use. Miss Emily Faithfull is expected to be present, with Mrs. Bullard and other irrends interested in the improvement and employment for the deaf and dumb. Madame Lucca is also expected to be present to witness the interesting exercises, which promise to make to-day one of the most interesting of the whole exhibition.

STABBING AFFRAYS.

At a late hour on Saturday night John Darnn, of No. 11 Jay street, and Charles Cords, of 177 Greenwich street, engaged in a quartel in the lager beer saloon situated at 179 Duane street. Cords, becomsaloon situated at 179 Duane street. Cords, becoming very much exasperated, seized a large table knife and cut his opponent across the right wrist, inflicting a very severe wound. Cords was arrested and Darnn received surgical treatment.

About two o'clock yesterday morning Daniel McGovern, aged twenty-four, residing at Sixth avenue and 127th street, was badly stabled in the neck by an unknown man during a necturnal altercation in 128th street. Dr. Thomas dressed his wound in the Twelfth precinct station house, and then sent the sufferer in an ambulance to the Ninety-ninth street Hospital.

A LADY TAKES POISON. Religious Mania.

Nearly a week ago Mrs. Angelina Gordon, a lady then living at 314 West Twenty-fourth street, while

her reason was temporarily dethroned, swalher reason was temporarily dethroned, swaillowed a quantity of "yellow wash" composed of corrosive sublimate and a strong
solution of lime water, with suicidal intent.
Mrs. Gordon's mind had become unduly excited on
religious subjects, and her desire for information
concerning a future existence impelled her to
hasten from this world of trouble, hence the swailowing of the fatal draught. She was thirty-seven
years of age and a native of this country. Death
ensued Saturday morning and Coroner Herman
held an inquest over the remains.

A PATAL PALL

Florence H. Richards, about forty-eight years of age, accidentally fell from a third story window of the boarding house kept by John Etters, North Sixth and First streets, Williamsburg, at about one o'clock yesterday morning, and was instantly killed.

[From the Galignani of Oct. 14.] This affair has now come to a termination for the moment by the forcible expulsion of his Im-perial Highness from the French territory, he and the Princess Ciotida having been accompanied on Saturday morning by gendarmes to the Swiss fron-tier on their way to Prangins, whence they had

come prior to entering France.

The château of Millemont, belonging to M.
Maurice Richard, is situated at about a mile and a half from the station of Garancière-la-Queue, on the western line from Paris to Grandville. At that residence on Friday M. Patinot, Chief du Cabinet to the Prefect of Police, waited on the Prince, armed with the following document:—

wrmed with the following document:

MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

CARINET OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE.

Oct. 10, 1872.

We, Minister of the Interior, in conformity with orders from the President of the Republic, after hearing the Council of Ministers.

Considering that Prince Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte has entered France without having obtained authorization from the government, and by presenting at the frontier a passport which had only been delivered to him for a specified purpose, decree as follows:

ABT. 2.—M. Fatinot, ther du Cabinet to the Prefect of Police, is charged to notify the present decision and to assure the execution of it.

ART. 3.—The civil and military authorities are invited to lend assistance for the execution of the present decree.

CALMON.

For the Minister of the Interior, the Under Secretary of State.

M. Rouher, who had come with his wife and some

of State.

M. Rouher, who had come with his wife and some other friends of the imperial family to present their respects to their Highnesses, remarked to M. Patinot that in a department under a state of siege he had no quality to exercise such a mission. The other bowed to that observation and withdrew, in order to refer to the government, and took with him the following protest, drawn up by the Prince:—

Prince Napoleon has read the copy of the decree from the Ministry of the Interior, dated the 10th of October, and handed to him by M. Patinot, and to that notification the Prince makes the following reply:—

The Prince has come to Millemont with the Princes Clotilda, his wife, on an invitation from his friend M. Maurice Richard, and at the same time to attend to his private interests as lather of a family.

The Prince is a French citizen.

No law has pronounced his exile, nor has any been

private interests as father of a family.

The Prince is a French clirica.

No law has pronounced his exile, nor has any been passed against him or the Princess.

The Prince is a member of the Council General of a French department, and exercises the attributes belong ing to that position.

The Prince and Princess exhibited at the frontier passports regularly delivered by the competent authorities; that of the Prince, by order of the French government, is made out for France; it has been successively sized by the French agents at Turin, Brussels, London and, on the 8th of the present month, at Pontarlier.

The passport delivered to the Princes emanates from the Minister for France at Brussels, bears the date of the 14th October, 1871, and is made out for France and England. It is, therefore, by a material error and in contradiction with all the enunciations of the document indicated, that the decree from the Ministry of the Interior declares that the passport presented at the frontier was only delivered for a determined case.

Under these circumstances the Prince opposes the execution of the decree issued against his person, and decivers that to cause his individual liberty and his rights as a citizen to be respected he will immediately appeal to the judicial authority, the guardian of the laws of the country.

The Prince invites M. Patnot to communicate Imme-

The Prince invites M. Patinot to communicate immediately this reply to the government.

NAPOLEON (JEROME.) Another attempt was afterwards made by the police to seize on the person of the Prince, as at about seven in the evening M. Clément, Commissary of Police in Paris, presented himself, accompanied by gendarmes, at the park gate of M. Maurice Richard's residence and summoned him to open them in order that the sub-Ministerial decree might be put in execution. The Prince called the attention of the agent to the fact that by virtue of the law of 1849 on the state of siege no perquisition or arrest can be made at a domicile after sunset without a special order from the military authority. M. Clément accepted that reply and the Prince and Princess still remain at Millemont. "There is reason to hope," observes the Gaulois, "that night will bring reflection to the government; in the contrary case Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotida will be apprehended and conducted by the gendarmerie to the frontier, as their Highnesses are resolved to only give way to lorce."

On Saturday morning all the guests at Millemont and the household were up early, and breakfast was prepared at an hour far before the time generally fixed for that meal. The Prince, being well aware that his arrest had been ordered, sat down and wrote the following letter, addressed to M. Grévy, President of the Chamber:—

MILLEMONT (Seine-et-Oise), Oct 12.

Monagen Le Parsidents A violation of law has been

and wrose the following letter, addressed to M. Grevy, President of the Chamber:—

MILLEMONT (Selne-et-Oise), Oct 12.

MONSING LE PRESIDENT—A violation of law has been committed against my person; I am the victim of an abuse of power; I prosecute the reparation of it before the competent authorities of France, and I address myself to you as President of the National Assembly and of the Committee of Permanence, persuaded that, in spite of opposite opinions and political hatrods, there will be found a sentiment of justice which is never invoked in vain before a French Chamber.

The facts are as-follows:—

As a French citizen, in full exercise of my civil and political rights: returned, in 1871, Councillor General of a department, Corsica; finding myself beyond the French territory, I resolved to scrupulously respect legality; and passports being required in France since the revolution of September 4, I addressed myself to the French authority, the Consul General of Geneva, the place nearest to my residence.

That functionary replied that he could not deliver to me a passport without referring to his government, and some days after he informed me that he was authorized to give me one, which says:—"Good for entrance into France, delivered by order of the government (October 15, 1871, valid for one year)."

I will not recall the puerile persecutions of which I was the object in Corsica; for they did not extend to a violation of the law in my person.

As the validation of my election was capable of creating difficulies, I did not choose to be the pretext for disturbances, and I gave in my resignation.

Finding myself, therefore, both de facto and de jure invested with a mandate from universal suffrage, I had reason to believe that the government did not contest my evil and political rights. For some months past I have several times traversed France, notably the towns of Lille, Calais, Chambery, Dion, Grenoble and Masseilles, and I took care to zet my passport vised every time that I found myself in a foreign country

Lille, Calais, Chambery, Dion, Grenoble and Marsellies, and I took care to yet my passport rised every time that I found myself in a foreign country before re-entering France.

This paper shows the visus of the French diplomatic agents at Turin, Erussels and London. I never experienced the slightest difficulty in my different journeys in France, nor were they the pretext of any trouble or discoder.

name. The document was read by the handle it rentier.

I went to the house of one of my friends in the country whither I was called by private interests, notably for the choice of an institution in which I could get my son cluster in their own country, so that they might lear to know and to love it, whatever might be its form o edicated in their own country, so that they might learn to know and to love it, whatever might be its form of government.

Wishing to avoid, for my young wife above all, the inconveniences that might arise from a residence in Paris, we went direct to a country house in the Scince-Loise.

I was staying there very quietly for three days, having seen only a few of my personal triends, when yesterday the Chef du Cabinet or the Prefect of Police presented himsett, and exhibited to me a decree of the Ministry of the Interior, which I here transcribe.

(The decree signed "Calmon," and which will be found above, is the document aduled to.)

Here is the roply I made to that functionary, who has not, according to our laws, any authority to execute an order for arrest or expulsion.

(The protest which we have given above is the paper spoken of.)

(The protest which we have given above is the paper spoken of.)

This morning a commis ary of police, assisted by gendarmes, arrested me, and obliged as (my wife and my sell) to get into a railway train which is, we are told, to convey us to the frontier.

It is my duty to use the few moments of respite left me by the agents of the President of the Republic to draw up a profest and to transmit it to you.

You perceive, Monsieur le President, that a French citten not mader the ban of any exceptional law is violently arrested; a Councillor General is prevented from solventing in France; in a word, I am the victim of an odiously arbitrary act.

What is more, I have the right, as I told the agent of the Minister, to consider myself as having been enticed into a snare, as the government gave me a regular passport to enter France, and has always been informed of my vi-tis by its own emissaries.

My political conduct, full of moderation, has never given the government the slightest pretex to rincrimination, and I defy it to formulate against me a complaint coming within the reach of any law whatever.

In reality, the name of Najpeleon, which I have the honor to bear, is my only crime in the eyes of the government.

It I wanted to find arguments jut favor of liberty of the

henor to bear, is my only crime in the eyes of the government.

If I wanted to find arguments in favor of liberty of the person they would abound in the speeches of the President of the Republic and of all his Ministers. At this day, although depositaries of power, they deny the principles of respect for the law; they rally to the radical policy which was applied by a delegate at Tours and Bordeaux, and so cynically expounded in a recent speech. The Assembly will have to decide whether it is willing to share the responsibility.

I leave with a bitterness which I cannot dissemble, and I point out that my wife, respected by the insurgents of september 4, who honored her voluntary departure, quits France this day between the gendarmes of the conservative Republic.

However disarmed I may be, yielding to force, I appeal

September 4, who honored her voluntary departure, quits France this day between the gendarmes of the conservative Republic.

However disarmed I may be, yielding to force, Lappeat from it as agreed the only selecting of us all—universal to the only selecting of the conservative Republic.

At half-past ten in the forencom a commissary of police entered the drawing room of M. Maurice Richard, accompanied by the Chef du Cabinet of the Prefect of Police and two gendarmes, who placed themselves at each side of the door of entrance. Around the Prince and Princess, beside M. and Mme. Maurice Richard, were M., Mme. and Mile. Rouher, M. Charles Abbatucci, Deputy, M. Dugué de la Fauconnerie, M. Gery, M. Rabon de Bouville, Connt Primoil, M. Brunet, formerly Chevalier d'Honneur to the Princess Clotilds, whom a sentiment of French fidenty had brought to attend the hady whom he had accompanied on the 4th September, when she quitted France; M. Adelon, former Chef du Cabinet of the Minister of Justice, and a great number of other persons. The commissary signified to the Prince the ministerial decree which expelled him from France. His linperial Higuness deciared that he refused absolutely to submit to that order, which he considered as perfectly illegal. The same functionary then showed him a warrant of arrest, to which the Prince replied by asking to be taken before a civil or military judge, which request was refused. The commissary then called on the gendarmes and proceeded to the arrest, to which the Prince ster the Prince and Princess got into a carriage, excerted by the gendarmes. Along the whole way to the station the inhabitants, on the steps of their houses and hat in hand, laying the whole way to the station the inhabitants, on the steps of their houses and hat in hand, laying the whole way to the station the inhabitants, on the steps of their houses and hat in hand, laying the whole way to the station the inhabitants, on the steps of their houses and hat in hand, laying the station of the process of their sympathy. T

The Noir gives the following details:—

The commissary of police, having established his identity, was allowed to enter the chaicau and communicate the object of his mission. Prince Napoleon again declared that he would only yield to force, and would not leave unless taken by the collar. That formally having been accomplished the Prince and Princess get into a carriage, after having given warning to the agent that if the escort was discontinued they should consider themselves as released, and would resums their liberty. Consequently it is in the company of the two gendarmes and of M. Maurice Richard, who would not leave his guests, that Prince Napoleon and his wife will arrive in Switzerland. M. Rouher, who had arrived at Millemont, wished to accompany the party, but the Prince declined his offer. Protasts signed by His Imperial Highness were sent off in the course of the day to M. Grevy, President of the National Assembly, and to the Procurer General of the Republic. When M. Thiers on Thursday informed the Committee of Permanence of the measures taken with regard to Prince Napoleon he was completely ignorant that the Princes Clottlida had accompanied her husband. He was, therefore, much surprised to hear of the presone in France of the daughter of King Victor Emmanuel. Then it was that, with an object of courtesy, and to attenuate as much as possible whatever was rigorous to the Princes in the order which concerned her husband, the President requested M. Vinercati, a friend of Prince Napoleon, and military attache to the Italian Embassy, to proceed to Millemont. It was through a feeling of attection, and nothing more, that M. Vinercati, a friend of Prince to chauge his determination only to yield to force.

MANUFACTURING VOTERS.

Scenes at the Naturalization Offices-The Subjects of Effete Despotisms of Europe Seeking the Free Citizenship of the West.

During the past week the rooms of the Supreme

Court, General Term, were thronged with a rude, barbarous looking crowd. Sturdy, bullet-headed fellows-some with the wild look of idiots others with the bewildered air of recent immigrants; some with an air of mischief pervading every lineament; some German; some Danish, Swedish, French, but mostly Hibernian all rough clad, have invaded the sacred precincts of this Court for seven or eight days past, at the rate of hundreds each day. What do they want? The election approaches, and they want to be "natheralized," "naturized," as one green son of Erin called it vesterday-"Make meself a native American born, sure; and if certificates will do it, I want 'em." These newly enfranchised sons of the old sod yearned for their first ballot with a patriotism and a sense of patriotic duty that enter into the souls of the natives only once in a while when reform "uprises" against Tammany. They patiently or impatiently endure vexation

while when reform "uprises" against Tammany. They patiently or impatiently endure versation and trouble, the law's delay, the insolence of office and other slights that patient merit from the unworthy takes, in order merely to obtain that right to the suffrage which Americans apparently would not turn the corner to secure. It was a very encouraging sight to see for one who loves the country. At a time when the experiment of universal suffrage has almost failed it revives patriotic hopes and aspirations to see these crowds of newly fledged Americans seeking against such troubles and vexations that sacred ballot, that bulwark of liberty, that palladium of human rights, which, judiciously negotiated, may bring each individual possessor \$10 or \$20 on election day.

At the Supreme Court, General Term, Judge Curtis presided—"the reformed Judge," as the high official who holds the Bible to be kissed, called him. He sits mute all day behind his low desk and his gold-bowed spectacles, silently signing his name to the papers that new in upon him. A stout official at his side stands ready to remove any delinquent who ventures to ask the Judge a question or to keep his hat on in the august presence. Near the Judge stands the bald-pated, active Major General Ward, who apparently does nothing beyond calling out the names of "Patrick Donahue," "Thomas Coghlan," "Friedrich Schwietz" or any other that may present itself on the forms that are brought deferentially to him by these trembling applicants, who crowd through the wide open doors. One foreigner for the society and instantly three of the buildogs of the court room are bounding toward him. "Take yer hat off!" they all cry in unison, with a vehemence sugestive of nothing less terrible than a Guy Fawles explosion. Having narrowly escaped destruction by the timely removal of his explosive hat, the frightened applicant turns to one of the buildogs for information:—"What do yer want?" says Buildog No. 1.

"I wants mein naterallerization bapers," responds the frightened applica

frightened applicant turns to one of the buildogs for information:

"What do yer want?" says Buildog No. 1.

"I wants mein nateralierization bapers," responds the frightened applicant.

"Well, wares yer blanks?" says Buildog No. 2.

"I hab keins," says Dutchy, forgetting all his English in his fright.

"You come here!" says the remaining Cerberns, taking him by the lapel; "here's the man you want to see;" and leading him roughly to the semi-circular desk he thus introduces him to the Irish patriot whose duty it is to make out forms for such irightened applicants:—"Lookee here, Tommy, here's a nice pill for yer. Do him up in a small package, will yer!" and then the Cerberi playfully descend on another applicant, who has forgotten his hat.

The way in which these pills are done up in small processes.

his hat.

The way in which these pills are done up in small packages is about this:—Tommy, the clerk, says to the Pill whom he proposes to do up:—

"Well, young feller, where were you born? How lold are you now? What's your business? How long have you been in this country? That's right; sign your name there. That's all. Now git out there and wait till your name is called."

Presently Major General Ward, the bald-pated clerk, calls the name and further questions him, and then he is turned over to Judge Curtis, who gazes upon him with an indifferent stare, such as Justice Stareley might have turned upon "Nathasie! gazes upon him with an indifferent stare, such as Justice Stareley might have turned upon "Nathaniel Daniel," signs his name to the papers, and at the impatient wave of the judicial hand moves at to the high official who carries the Bible, and who salutes him afar off with the cry, "Now come right along, gemmen; take hold of this here book," and thus, having secured the right hold upon it, turns him over to another clerk to be sworn. Then being enjoined to "kiss er book," the frightened applicant, now bewindered with his change of pationality and his irrevocable renunciation of allegiance to everybody, goes into the room of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, where Thomas Boese and three assistant clerks with noses and brawn suggestive of muscular Tammany put him through another oath and make the first onslaught of the occasion on his pocket.

on his pocket.
"Take hold of the book. You — — do slomly "Take hold of the book. You do slomly swear you renonce allegence sever all from princes, potentaters powers special Emp. of Germany, selp you God—kiss the Book seventy-five cents." And then he's as good a citizen as unybody, and waks away with the bulwark of liberty and the pailadium of human rights in his breast pocket. The enforcement of the law requiring the presentation of naturalization papers by every foreign-born voters has set all formerly naturalized citizens to looking up their old papers. Many have been misland or destroyed, and they consequently have to call upon the Clerk of the Supreme Court for daplicate copies. This duty, coupled with that of searching for the record of previous naturalization, comprises the heaviest work of the clerks at present, notwithstanding the steady stream of applicants seeking their first papers.

HORSE NOTES

Prospero, by Messenger Duroc, dam Green Monn tain Maid, by Harry Clay, winner of the three-yearold stake at Prospect Park, October 15, in which he distanced the field in 2:33½, the time being the best on record, except Blackwood's 2:31%, has been sold to Mr. W. M. Parks, Brooklyn, N. Y., for \$20,000. The colt was bred and sold by Charles packman, Stony Ford, Orange county, N. Y. Pros-pero will remain in the hands of Carl Burr, who trained and drove him in his late grand exploit.

trained and drove him in his late grand exploit.

Nonesuch and Mercer have been matched to trot at Springfield, Mass., November 7. mile heats, three in five, to wagons, for \$150 a side. Peter Manee will drive Mercer, carrying track weights, while Doc. Anderson will sit behind Nonesuch.

Barebones, the old steeple-chaser, has been sold to Mr. Hugh O'Rourke, of Montreal.

John Mason arrived in this city on Friday last from Lexington, Ky., with the imported mare Fliagree, by Stockwell, in foal to Lexington, and a colt and filly, by Lexington; the former out of imported Spiletta and the latter out of Fliagree. Both are halter-broken and in fine condition. This stock is the property of Mr. Belmont.

Frogtown, by imported Bonnie Scotland, dam Ada Chetham, by Lexington, has been purchased by General Custer, United States Army, for \$2,300.

Many friends of both Gazelle and Judge Fillerton's owners desire to see these trotters again together before the snow dies. Can't it be brought about?

Messrs. Fisher & Carson, of Canada, have purchased Frank Ross, chestnut colt, four years old, by Daniel Boone, dam Sigma, by Epsilon.

The racing meetings arranged to coine off in the months of November and December, "down in Dixie," are:—Natthez (Miss.) Jockey Club, haugneral meeting, November 19, 99, 21, 22, 23; Louisians Jockey Club, New Orleans, Fall meeting, November 30, December 3, 5, 7; Magnolia Jockey Club, Mobile, Ala., December 17, 13, 19.

The Tart, Field and Farm, October 25, in alluding to Occident and the Eastern flyers, says:—From present indications there is no probability that Occident will win in any of his trots with Goldsmith Maid and Lucy in California. The Western men have lost all connidence in Eoff, as he fraternized with the Eastern drivers immediately upon their arrival at Sucramento, and this fact is generally understood by the trotting fraternity. The betting, from the commencement, was all one-tided, two to one being freely offered on Goldsmith Maid. The San Francisco Ohronicle of a late date lets the cat